Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) was held in Geneva during 17—21 June, 2002. Various issues discussed in the meeting include (i) measures to reduce or eliminate releases of POPs from international production and use, (ii) review process for entries in the Register of specific exemptions, (iii) measures to reduce or eliminate releases of POPs from unintentional production, stockpiles, municipal and hazardous wastes, (iv) Role of Global Environment Facility on the interim financial mechanism.

(c) Various environmental organizations have voice concern against waste incineration systems in the context of release of by-products POPs. During the INC-6 meeting, the organizations urged Governments to involve them in enabling activities and the preparation and implementation of National Implementation Plans under the Stockholm Convention.

(d) and (e) The Government has taken several initiatives towards sustainable waste management systems. These include:

(i) Promotion of environmentally sound technologies for cleaner production and waste minimization.

(ii) Emphasis on recycling and reuse of waste.

(iii) Fiscal incentives for adopting clean production/waste minimization.

(iv) Strengthening of legislative framework for sustainable management of wastes.

(v) Waste minimization demostration project under UNIDO assistance for reducing waste in small scale industries.

Reduction in health allocation

1206. MISS MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central allocation for health is getting reduced, when the major cause of mortality in India is infectious disease.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) Government's allocation for various Communicable Disease Control Programmes in the country; and

(d) the National Disease Control Programmes for which Government get external funds alongwith the amount for the last three years, programme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The central allocations for health sector are increasing every year. During the year 2002-03 an allocations of Rs. 660 crores has been made for the control of communicable diseases.

(d) A statement showing National Disease Control Programmes for which Government got external assistance during the last three years is annexed.

Statement

Details of allocation of External assistance for NDCP during the last three years

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	National Disease Control Programme	Allocation of External Aid Component		
		1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1.	National Anti- Malaria Programme (including Kala-Azar, Dengue, Filaria and J.E. Control Programme)	120.00	100.00	100.00
2.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	69.05	58.00	68.00
3.	National Tuberculosis Control Programme	75.00	103.00	130.00
4.	National AIDS Control Programme including Blood Safety measures and National S.T.D. Control Programme	138.00	143.50	208.50
5.	National Programme for Control of Blindness	65.00	75.00	120.00

Expenditure on health in NER

1207. SHRI DWIJENDRA NATH SHARMAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state: